

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

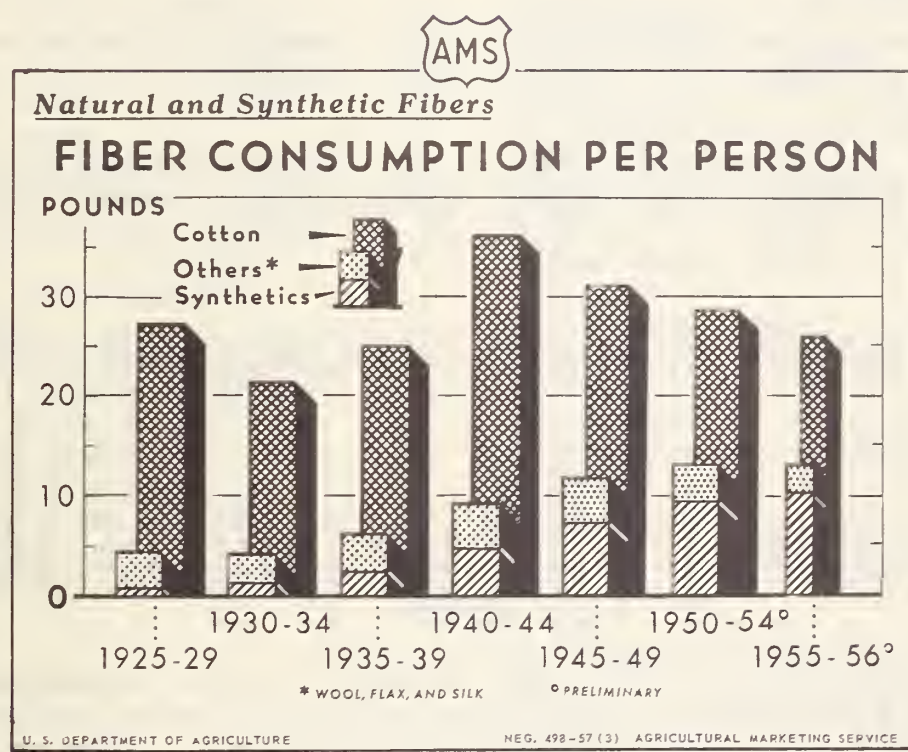
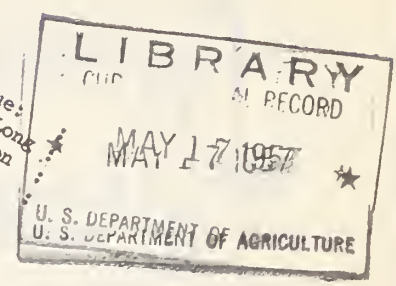
C752F
S
of 2
The

COTTON SITUATION

CS-169

FOR RELEASE
APR. 2, A. M.
1957

In this issue:
The Extra-Long
Staple Cotton
Situation



Consumption of cotton per capita in the U. S. has shown a declining trend since the World War II peak. On the other hand the consumption of manmade fibers has increased steadily since the 1920's. During 1956 the consumption of cotton declined about 1/2 pound from 1955 and the consumption of manmade fibers declined more than a pound. All

of the decline in the manmade fibers was in rayon and acetate. Although the consumption of cotton was below a year earlier it was about 1/2 pound above that of 1954. It is too early to tell if the trends that have prevailed in the past are changing but experience during 1956 indicates that these trends should be watched carefully.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1955		1956		1957	
		December	January	February	December	January	February
Prices, received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month)	Cents	31.19	30.67	31.00	30.99	30.21	30.16
Parity price for Am. Upland.....	Cents	35.09	34.84	34.72	35.81	36.56	36.81
Farm price as a percentage of parity.....	Percent	89	88	89	87	83	82
Average 14 spot market price Middling 1 inch.....	Cents	34.81	35.17	36.20	33.15	33.41	33.77
Average price for 17 constructions, gray goods.....	Cents	66.65	67.30	67.46	64.07	63.62	63.02
Average price cotton used in 17 constructions.....	Cents	35.57	36.04	36.78	34.27	34.71	34.71
Mill margins for 17 constructions.....	Cents	31.08	31.26	30.68	29.80	29.19	28.31
ELS wholesale price index							
All commodities.....	1947-49 = 100	111.3	111.9	112.4	116.3	116.9	117.0
Cotton broad woven goods.....	do.	91.7	91.9	92.4	90.1	89.6	89.1
Index of industrial production							
Overall (adjusted).....	1947-49 = 100	144	143	143	147	146	146
Textiles, products and apparel (unadjusted).....	do.	106	113	119	100	106	111
Personal income payments (adjusted).....	Billion dollars	317.5	316.7	317.1	334.0	335.2	
Department store sales (adjusted and revised).....	Million dollars	1,028	1,049	991	1,076	52	
Mill stocks + unfilled orders, cotton broad woven goods.....	Percent	23	22	22	50		684.4
Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton $\frac{3}{4}$	1,000 bales	4/852.1	750.3	760.0	631.5	4/840.6	34.2
Mill consumption, daily rate $\frac{5}{8}$	1,000 bales	4/34.1	37.5	38.0	31.6		
Spindles in place end of month in cotton system.....							
Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton.....	Thousand	22,219	21,987	21,971	21,553	21,564	21,537
Spindles idle.....	Thousand	19,440	19,399	19,428	18,786	18,725	18,639
Gross hourly earnings in broad woven goods $\frac{6}{8}$	Cents	1,231	997	988	1,316	1,333	1,376
		135.0	135.0	135.0	143.0	145.0	
Exports of cotton.....							
Exports of cotton since August 1.....	1,000 bales	158.7	77.8	99.4	939.1		
Imports of cotton.....	1,000 bales	664.6	742.4	841.8	2,999.8		
Imports of cotton since August 1.....	Bales	18,295	12,896	18,131	10,341	13,285	
Mill stocks end of month.....	Bales	79,154	92,050	110,181	39,702	52,987	
Stocks, public storage, etc.	1,000 bales	1,698.8	1,703.9	1,751.3	1,567.2	1,640.0	1,701.1
	1,000 bales	17,608.2	17,232.2	16,527.2	16,451.6	15,217.3	14,051.1
Linters prices $\frac{7}{8}$							
Grade 2, Staple 2	Cents	8/	8/	8/	9-75	10-30	10-50
Grade 4, Staple 4	Cents	8/	8/	8/	7-33	7-80	8-00
Grade 6, Staple 6	Cents	8/	8/	8/	6-33	6-05	6-25
Rayon prices							
Viscose yarn, 150 denier.....	Cents	83	83	86	88	91	32
Staple fiber, viscose 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ denier.....	Cents	32	32	32	32	32	
Acetate yarn, 150 denier.....	Cents	73	74	74	74	77	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ End of month. 3/ 4-week period except as noted. 4/ 5-week period. 5/ Mill consumption, 5-day week. Not adjusted for seasonal variation. 6/ Cotton, silk and synthetic fibers. 7/ Prices of specified grades and staples at Memphis. 8/ Comparable data not available.

- - - - -
T H E C O T T O N S I T U A T I O N
- - - - -

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 27, 1957

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Summary	3	The 1956 Crop	12
Recent Developments	4	Quality of the 1956 Crop	
Disappearance of Cotton	4	High	12
Domestic Mill Consumption	5	Acreage Reserve Program for	
Ratio of Stocks to Unfilled		the 1957 Crop	12
Orders for Cotton Broad-		U. S. Market Prices for	
woven Goods	5	Cotton	13
Mill Margins	5	Price Support Level for the	
Fiber Consumption Per Person .	6	1957 Upland Crop	13
Exports of Cotton	6	Stocks of Cotton Held by	
Sale of CCC Stocks for		the CCC	14
Export	7	Cotton Linters Prices	
Cotton Products Export		Increase	14
Program	9	Linters Pulp Prices	
U. S. Government Financing of		Increase	15
Cotton Exports	9	Manmade Fiber	
Prices for U. S. and		Production	15
Foreign Cotton	11	The Extra-Long Staple Cotton	
Supply and Carryover of		Situation	16
Cotton in the U. S.	11	List of Tables	21

SUMMARY

Disappearance of U. S. cotton during the 1956-57 marketing year is now expected to total about 15.8 million bales, about 4.4 million more than in the preceding season. Exports may be a little more than 7 million bales compared with 2.2 million last season while the estimated domestic mill consumption of 8-3/4 million will fall below the 1955-56 total of 9.2 million.

The carryover next August 1 is expected to drop to 12 million bales, 2½ million less than a year earlier. This will be the first reduction in stocks since 1951.

Domestic mill consumption of cotton during the 31 week period from July 29, 1956 through March 2, 1957 totaled 5.3 million bales, compared with 5.4 million during a 30 week period approximately a year earlier. It is likely to continue below a year earlier through the rest of 1956-57 since the ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for grey goods at mills continued to increase through January.

Consumption of cotton per capita in the United States in 1956 was about 26.0 pounds. This was 0.5 pound less than in 1955 but was still higher than the 1954 level. Consumption of manmade fibers declined even more, down about 1.2 pounds from the 11.2 pounds of 1955. All of the decrease in manmade fibers occurred in rayon and acetate as consumption of the non-cellulosic manmade fibers increased.

Exports of cotton from August 1, 1956 through January 1957 were about 3.8 million running bales, compared with 0.8 million a year earlier and the 1955-56 total of 2.2 million bales. Trade reports indicate that exports continued at a high level in February.

Sales of CCC stocks for export between August 1, 1956 and August 15, 1957 totaled about 7 million bales as of March 19. An export program for the 1957-58 season was announced on February 19. The first sale under this program was made on March 19 when 237,355 bales were sold. The average price for Middling, 1-inch cotton at average location was 27.47 cents per pound. This was very close to the average price for sales under the 1956-57 program on the same date of 27.42 cents. Cotton exported under the 1957-58 program must be shipped after August 15, 1957, within 9 months of the delivery of the cotton or warehouse receipts by CCC to the purchaser and no later than August 1, 1958.

As of March 15 about 3 million acres had been placed in the cotton acreage reserve for the 1957 crop. Prior to March 1 the maximum limitation on cotton acreage placed in the acreage reserve was 10 acres or 30 percent of the farm acreage allotment, whichever was larger. On March 1 it was announced that those growers who had expressed a wish to do so could place additional acres over and above these limitations in the acreage reserve but the sign-up was to be completed by March 11.

In view of the acreage reserve commitments, the acreage harvested for cotton is likely to be at least 3 million acres smaller than the acreage allotment for the entire country of 17.6 million.

On February 9 the minimum price support level for the 1957 crop of upland cotton was announced at 28.15 cents per pound for middling 7/8 inch cotton at average location. This compares with 29.34 cents for the 1956 crop. The 1957 minimum support level was based on 77 percent of the mid-January parity price. This level will be increased if a combination of the parity price on August 1, 1957 and the supply percentage as of that date indicate a higher level of support. However, it will not decline below the 28.15 cents already announced.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Disappearance of Cotton

Disappearance of cotton in the 1956-57 marketing year is estimated at about 15.8 million bales. This compares with disappearance of 11.4 million

bales in 1955-56. The estimate of disappearance in 1956-57 includes mill consumption of about 8-3/4 million bales and exports of a little more than 7 million bales. The current domestic consumption estimate has declined from that previously estimated, but the estimate of exports is larger.

Domestic Mill Consumption

Consumption of cotton by domestic mills from July 29, 1956 through March 2, 1957 amounted to about 5.3 million bales. Consumption during this 31 week period was approximately 3 percent smaller than consumption during a 30 week period approximately a year earlier.

The average daily rate of mill consumption has been below that of a year earlier since the start of the 1956-57 marketing year. In February 1957 the rate was approximately 3,800 bales per day smaller than in February 1956. Although the February 1957 rate increased about the normal seasonal amount from January, the January rate was up less than seasonally from December and December was down more than seasonally from November. If the rate of consumption for the remaining months of the current season continues at the February rate, with normal seasonal changes, a total of about 8-3/4 million bales would be consumed for the entire season. During the 1955-56 season about 9.2 million bales of cotton were consumed by domestic mills.

Ratio of Stocks to Unfilled Orders for Cotton Broadwoven Goods

Stocks of cotton broadwoven goods at mills have continued at between 40 and 52 percent of the unfilled orders for these goods since the end of September. During the October-January period a year earlier this ratio fluctuated between .22 and .25. The higher ratio indicates that consumption probably will continue below a year earlier throughout the remainder of the current marketing year.

Mill Margins

The mill margins for cotton gray goods or the difference between the price of a pound of cotton and the value of the gray goods made from that pound of cotton (average 17 constructions) has declined over the past several months. In October the average mill margin was 30.75 cents per pound. By February it had declined to 28.31 cents, compared with 30.68 cents per pound a year earlier.

The decline in the mill margin was caused by declining fabric values and rising cotton prices. The average value of the fabric declined from 64.55 cents in October to 63.02 cents in February. In February 1956 the average fabric value was 67.46 cents.

Prices paid by mills for cotton used in manufacturing fabrics have increased since the start of the current season. In August these prices averaged about 33.36 cents and in February they averaged about 34.71 cents per pound. Despite the increase from August to February, prices in February 1957 were more than 2 cents below prices in February 1956.

Fiber Consumption Per Person

Consumption of fibers per person in the U. S. in 1956 was smaller than in 1955 (See table 12.) The consumption of cotton in 1956 was down about 0.5 pound. The consumption of rayon and acetate declined about 1.5 pounds. Consumption per person of the non-cellulosic manmade fibers increased by about 0.3 pound during 1956, continuing a long-time upward trend, and the consumption of wool was up about 0.1 pound over 1955. The consumption of all fibers in 1956 totaled about 38.7 pounds per capita, compared with 40.3 pounds in 1955.

Exports of Cotton

Exports of cotton from August 1 through January 1957 were about 3.8 million running bales. This compares with 2.2 million bales during the entire 1955-56 marketing year. Trade reports indicate that exports during February continued at a high level. Exports for the 1956-57 marketing year are expected to be a little more than 7 million bales.

Exports during December and January were very large, about 939,100 and 788,000 bales, respectively. These were the largest exports during these months since the end of World War II and compare with about 158,700 and 17,800 in December 1955 and January 1956.

Exports of slightly more than 7 million bales from the U. S. during the current season indicate that stocks of cotton in the foreign free world on August 1, 1957 will be about 1.8 million bales larger than they were a year earlier. The 1957 carryover in the foreign free world is estimated at about 9.7 million bales. A year earlier the carryover was approximately 7.9 million bales. Consumption of cotton in the foreign free world is increasing by about 1 million bales and production of cotton abroad is estimated to be slightly smaller than a year earlier. (See table 1.)

Table 1.- Supply and distribution of cotton: Foreign free world, 1952-53 through 1956-57

Item	: : 1952-53 : :	: : 1953-54 : :	: : 1954-55 : :	: : 1955-56 : :	: : 1956-57 : : 1/
	: Million : bales	: Million : bales	: Million : bales	: Million : bales	: Million : bales
Starting carryover	: 10.9	10.3	9.5	9.8	7.9
Production	: 13.7	13.9	15.9	16.1	16.0
Imports	: 3.0	3.8	3.4	2.2	7.0
Total supply	: 27.6	28.0	28.8	28.1	30.9
Consumption	: 16.5	18.1	18.7	19.3	20.3
Net exports to Communist countries, exports to the U. S., and destroyed:	: .8	.4	.3	.9	.9
Total disappearance	: 17.3	18.5	19.0	20.2	21.2
Ending carryover	: 10.3	9.5	9.8	7.9	9.7

1/ Estimated.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Sale of CCC Stocks
for Export

Sales of CCC stocks of cotton for export between August 1, 1956 and August 15, 1957 totaled 6,981,854 bales as of March 19. Sales by CCC for export are made every other Tuesday at competitive world prices. On March 11 a partial catalog of CCC stocks of 1955 crop cotton was issued and on March 19 CCC sold 582,160 bales at an average price of 27.42 cents per pound for middling 1 inch at average location. The loan rate for this quality at average location is 32.74 cents per pound.

On February 19 an export program for Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of upland cotton for the 1957-58 marketing year was announced. This program is "substantially the same" as the program for the 1956-57 season. Cotton purchased from CCC for export cannot be shipped until after August 15, 1957 and the cotton or an equivalent quantity of other cotton must be shipped within 9 months after delivery of the cotton or warehouse receipts by CCC and no later than July 31, 1958. A total of 237,355 bales were sold for export in the 1957-58 season on March 19, the first sale under the 1957-58 program. The average price for which CCC sold middling, 1 inch cotton at average location was 27.47 cents per pound.

Table 2 .- Cotton products export program: Classes of cotton products and equalization payments August 1956-February 1957

CS-169

Class	Principal item of export	Equalization payments							
		August-December 1956-				January 1957			
		Actual	Converted	Pounds	Dollars	Actual	Converted	Pounds	Dollars
A	Card strips, comber noil, spinners laps, and roving waste	914,919.61	15,376,990	366,841.43	355,307.07	6,567,598	1,637,068.11	28,725,391	
B	Picker laps and cotton batting	380.05	5,412	1,884	157.61	2,474	657.66	9,770	
C	Sliver, sliver laps, ribbon laps, roving, and drawing sliver	1,583.89	21,454	---	298.62	4,437	1,882.51	25,891	
D	Gray or unfinished yarn, twine, cordage, and rope	362,323.60	4,805,400	114,571.29	1,672,574	1,442,558	575,710.11	7,920,532	
E	Gray fabrics, absorbent cotton, and full finished yarn	480,837.05	6,208,911	191,561.99	2,724,922	2,978,764	881,806.13	11,912,597	
F	Knitted articles	18,025.81	228,947	3,271.49	45,755	70,943	26,369.74	345,645	
G	Finished fabrics	2,022,400.85	24,883,230	677,231.64	9,164,163	8,225,435	3,307,492.10	42,272,828	
H	Articles manufactured from fabrics	314,244.68	3,396,017	119,305.75	1,418,618	599,293	483,951.00	5,413,928	
I	Coated and rubberized yarns and fabrics, absorbent cotton, twine, cordage, rope, and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	39,434.75	851,193	19,958.77	474,080	482,350	79,700.47	1,807,623	
J	Coated, rubberized and impregnated articles manufactured from fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	20,891.40	381,004	14,305.22	286,678	50,787	37,730.90	718,469	
K	Gray or finished fabrics one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	296,988.72	4,989,486	94,312.67	53,606.01	990,869	444,907.40	7,723,658	
L	Coated and rubberized fabrics and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton, one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	4,042.20	115,288	2,462.84	77,205	12,870	6,915.59	205,363	
M	Articles manufactured from gray fabrics; bags; and mops	---	---	2,420.20	8,580.52	114,255	11,000.72	146,481	
	Total	4,476,072.61	61,263,332	1,606,363.29	24,442,211	21,542,633	7,495,192.44	107,228,176	

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Cotton Products
Export Program

Equalization payments are being made for cotton products exported during the 1956-57 marketing year to offset the price advantage gained by foreign mills under the cotton export sales program. Payments to exporters of cotton products from August 1 through February amounted to about 7.5 million dollars. These payments were made for exports of about 107.2 million pounds of cotton products. These products include practically all items from finished fabrics through waste. The payments and the pounds covered by the payments for each classification under the export payments program are shown in table 2. The largest payment occurred in November 1956 and the largest number of pounds covered by payments was in January 1957. The announcement of February 19 stated, "The current cotton products export program (Announcement CN-EX-3) will be amended in the near future in order to extend the program through next season."

U. S. Government Financing
of Cotton Exports

Funds authorized by the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports, which can be used in the 1956-57 fiscal year (July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957), totaled about 458 million dollars as of March 14. If completely used these funds will finance the export of about 3.1 million bales. About 267 million dollars were used in 1955-56 to finance the export of about 1.6 million bales, as shown below.

Table 3.- Programs of the U. S. Government for financing the export of cotton, fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955 and 1956

Program	1955-56 1/		1956-57 2/	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
	Million dollars	Million bales	Million dollars	Million bales
Export-import bank loans	60.5)		65.0	0.4
International Cooperation Administration)	1.1		
Public Law 480	113.2)		3/158.1	1.1
Title I	86.6	.5	4/235.4	1.6
Title II	6.4	5/	0	0
Total	93.0	.5	235.4	1.6
Grand total	266.7	1.6	458.5	3.1

1/ Paid expenditures and/or shipments. 2/ Authorizations available for use in 1956-57. 3/ Authorized for delivery in 1956-57 and unpaid authorizations carried over from 1955-56 to 1956-57. 4/ Excludes following agreements for which purchase authorizations have not been issued: India - \$46,879,816, Indonesia - \$6,248,354, and Korea - \$430,000. 5/ Less than 50,000 bales.

Table 4 .- Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes 1/ and CCC minimum sales prices at average location in the United States, December 1956, January and February 1957

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per	Price per	Quality
		: pound 3/	: pound 4/	
		Cents	Cents	
	December, 1956			
Bombay, India	Broach			
	Vijay, fine	25.28	23.32	SIM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind			
	fine S G	31.01	24.71	SIM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	47.20	29.23	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	6/	23.90	SIM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32" 7/	8/31.15	28.45	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	6/	28.42	SIM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	49.63	30.79	M 1-1/8"
	January, 1957			
Bombay, India	Broach			
	Vijay, fine	26.35	23.50	SIM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind			
	fine S G	30.68	24.90	SIM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	46.82	29.44	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	6/	24.07	SIM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32" 7/	8/31.66	28.64	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	6/	28.59	SIM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	50.84	31.00	M 1-1/8"
	February, 1957			
Bombay, India	Broach			
	Vijay, fine	27.72	23.67	SIM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind			
	fine S G	29.81	25.06	SIM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	45.36	29.64	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	6/	24.26	SIM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32" 7/	8/32.43	28.80	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	6/	28.76	SIM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	51.08	31.20	M 1-1/8"

1/ Includes export taxes where applicable. 2/ Quotations on net weight basis. 3/ Average of prices collected once each week. 4/ Net weight price for U. S. is CCC minimum sales price + 0.96. Price for each month is the average of minimum prices at average location for all sales made during the month. 5/ Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. 6/ No quotations. 7/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price + 0.96. 8/ Nominal.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Division, AMS.

The figures shown in table 3 indicate that Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, will comprise the largest source of funds for U. S. financing of cotton exports in the current fiscal year. In 1955-56 the International Cooperation Administration program was the largest source of funds.

Prices for U. S.
and Foreign Cotton

Foreign spot market prices for foreign cotton since the start of the current season have generally been above prices for which the CCC has sold American upland cotton for shipment before August 15, 1957. (See table 4). Although the differences between the prices for American upland cotton and the various kinds of foreign grown cotton have varied, prices for foreign cotton tended to be further above prices for American upland cotton in February 1957 than they were in August 1956. For the five growths for which prices are shown, the differences tended to increase for three growths, to decline for one, and showed no discernable tendency for one. (See table 5).

Table 5.- Differences between prices for American upland cotton and prices for foreign cotton 1/

Foreign market	Differences <u>2/</u>						
	1956					1957	
	Aug. :	Sept. :	Oct. :	Nov. :	Dec. :	Jan. :	Feb.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Bombay, India	4.99	4.86	4.18	3/	1.96	2.85	4.05
Karachi, Pakistan	3.47	2.15	3.21	4.66	6.30	5.78	4.75
Izmir, Turkey <u>4/</u>	17.60	10.84	11.54	22.83	17.97	17.38	15.72
Matamoros, Mexico	1.69	2.30	2.29	2.82	2.70	3.02	3.63
Lima, Peru	8.39	11.30	10.99	10.00	3/	3/	3/
Alexandria, Egypt	14.55	14.21	17.77	17.62	18.84	19.84	19.88

1/ Price differences for qualities shown in table 4.

2/ Prices for American upland cotton subtracted from prices for foreign cotton.

3/ Not available.

4/ Computed from spot market price in Turkey.

Supply and Carry-
over of Cotton
in the U. S.

The U. S. supply of cotton in the 1956-57 marketing year is a record high of about 27.8 million running bales. The previous record was 26 million bales in 1955-56. Included in the 1956-57 supply is the record starting

carryover of about 14.5 million bales, a crop of about 13.2 million, and estimated imports of about .1 million. With an estimated disappearance of 15.8 million bales this season, a carryover on August 1, 1957 of about 12 million bales is indicated. This will be the first time since 1951 that the carryover has declined.

The 1956 Crop

The 1956 crop was reported by the Bureau of the Census on March 20 at about 13,150,000 running bales. This compares with a crop of 14,542,000 bales a year earlier. The crop was harvested from about 15.7 million acres. A year earlier harvested acreage was about 16.9 million. The yield per harvested acre for the 1956 crop was estimated at about 408 pounds. This yield is exceeded only by the record high yield of 417 pounds for the 1955 crop.

Quality of the 1956 Crop High

The 1956 crop of upland cotton was higher in grade than any crop since 1947. The grade index for the crop was 96.0 (Middling white=100). This compares with a grade index of 93.2 for the 1955 crop and 96.9 for the 1947 crop. About 48.2 percent of the 1956 crop was Middling and higher white grades, compared with 34.6 percent of the 1955 crop.

The average staple length of the 1956 crop was the largest on record, 32.7 thirty-seconds inch. This compares with 32.6 for the preceding crop. About 76.6 percent of the 1956 crop was 1 inch and longer, compared with 75.1 percent of the 1955 crop. Approximately 69.6 percent of the 1956 crop was 1 inch to 1 1/16 inches in staple length, compared with 60.3 percent of the 1955 crop.

Acreage Reserve Program for the 1957 Crop

The sign-up for the acreage reserve program for the 1957 crop was completed on March 11. A preliminary report as of March 15, indicates that about 3 million acres from upland cotton allotments were placed under this program. In view of these commitments, the amount of cotton harvested will be at least 3 million acres smaller than the total of the State acreage allotments of 17.6 million acres. Payments to farmers who participate in the acreage reserve program could be as much as 151.5 million dollars. The objective of the acreage reserve program was to remove 3.5 to 4.5 million allotted acres from cultivation.

Prior to March 1 the maximum amount of acreage that could be signed under the acreage reserve program for cotton was 10 acres or 30 percent of

the farm acreage allotment, whichever were larger. Some farmers had indicated a desire to sign more acreage than these limits permitted. On March 1 it was announced that those who had indicated such a desire could do so within 10 days. The announcement stated, "In counties where cotton acreage allotments total less than 4,000 acres, funds are being made available for the acceptance of all additional acreage that has been offered." In larger cotton producing counties the acreage reserve "may be limited to 45 percent of the total acreage allotment of such counties." (See table 6.)

Table 6.- Acreage reserved for 1957 sign-up as of March 15, 1957

State	: Signed : within : farm limits	:	State	: Signed : within : farm limits
	<u>Acres</u>			<u>Acres</u>
Alabama	265,190		Mississippi	251,134
Arizona	42,142		Missouri	17,857
Arkansas	187,862		Nevada	665
California	73,556		New Mexico	13,833
Florida	15,658		North Carolina	121,557
Georgia	287,943		Oklahoma	197,306
Illinois	113		South Carolina	198,361
Kansas	5		Tennessee	68,052
Kentucky	1,058		Texas	1,118,805
Louisiana	120,803		Virginia	3,474
Maryland	20		Total	2,985,394

U. S. Market Prices for Cotton

The average price for middling 1-inch cotton at the 14 spot markets was 33.85 cents per pound on March 26. This compares with the average loan rate at these markets for this quality of cotton of 33.02 cents per pound and the price a month earlier of 33.81 cents. Although the market prices for middling 1-inch cotton have increased slightly during the past several months they have remained close to the 1956 loan level.

Price Support Level for the 1957 Upland Crops

On February 9 the price support level for the 1957 crop of upland cotton was set at a minimum of 28.15 cents per pound for middling 7/8 inch cotton at average location. This compares with 29.34 cents per pound for

the 1956 crop. The 1957 support level was based on 77 percent of the mid-January parity of 36.56 cents per pound. The announcement of February 9 stated: "In the event that the minimum level of support required by law on the basis of the supply percentage as of the beginning of the next marketing year (August 1, 1957), and the applicable parity price is higher than the support level announced today, the level of support will be increased accordingly." The mid-February parity price for upland cotton was 36.81 cents per pound. This was 0.25 cent above the mid-January parity.

Stocks of Cotton
Held by the CCC

Stocks of cotton held by the CCC on March 15 totaled about 10.5 million bales. Of this total only about 4,000 bales were extra-long staple cotton. About 4.1 million bales of these total stocks were held as collateral against loans on the 1956 crop and about 6.4 million bales were upland cotton owned by CCC. A year earlier total stocks held by CCC were about 13.3 million bales. About 115,000 bales of this were extra-long staple cotton and loans on the 1955 crop amounted to about 6.4 million bales. Upland cotton owned by CCC at that time amounted to about 6.8 million bales. (See table 13.)

Cotton Linters
Prices Increase

Prices for cotton linters increased steadily from August through February. Prices at Memphis for grade 2, staple 2, averaged 10.50 cents per pound in February compared with 10.30 cents in January and 8.25 cents in August 1956. Prices for grade 5, staple 5, averaged 7.25 cents in February compared with 7.05 and 4.75 cents in January 1957 and August 1956 respectively. Similar price increases occurred for other felting qualities.

Prices for chemical grade linters showed the same kind of movement. Prices at Memphis averaged 5.25 cents in February, 5.15 cents in January, and 2.88 cents in August 1956.

These price increases probably were caused by a decreasing supply in relation to demand as discussed in the last Cotton Situation, CS-168, released February 5, 1957. The carryover of linters on August 1, 1957 is expected to be smaller than at any time since 1952. The 800,000 bales estimated for next August 1 will be about 200,000 smaller than on August 1, 1956. Although disappearance is expected to decline because of somewhat smaller consumption, this decline is only about 200,000 bales as compared with a 600,000 bale smaller supply.

Linters Pulp
Prices Increase

Prices for purified linters continued to increase and in January were the highest since July 1952. The January price of 13.90 cents per pound compares with 12.15 cents in December, 10.15 cents in January 1956, and the July 1952 price of 15.80 cents per pound. The price for purified linters in January was higher than the price for the three types of dissolving wood pulp used in producing rayon and acetate. The dissolving wood pulp prices have remained constant since January 1951. They were 11.25 cents per pound for acetate and cupra grade, 9.75 cents for high tenacity viscose grade, and 9.25 cents for standard viscose grade.

Manmade Fiber
Production

The production of all manmade fibers in the U. S. from 1951 to 1956 increased by about 145 million pounds. However, production of rayon and acetate decreased by about 146 million pounds and the production of non-cellulosic fibers increased by about 292 million pounds. (See table 7).

Since 1951 the production of rayon and acetate has tended to stabilize. Although there have been fluctuations, production has shown no apparent trend either to increase or to decline. Prior to 1951 there was a strong upward trend in the production of rayon and acetate.

This production of non-cellulosic manmade fibers has shown a steady increase since 1940 when data first became available. With the exception of 1947 new production records have been set in each successive year.

Table 7.- Manmade fibers: Production, United States, 1951-56

Year	:	Rayon and acetate	:	Non-cellulosic	:	Total
	:	Million		Million		Million
	:	<u>pounds</u>		<u>pounds</u>		<u>pounds</u>
	:					
1951	:	1,294.2		205.1		1,499.3
1952	:	1,135.8		255.7		1,391.5
1953	:	1,196.9		297.0		1,493.9
1954	:	1,085.7		343.8		1,429.5
1955	:	1,260.7		455.1		1,715.8
1956	:	1,147.9		496.8		1,644.7

Compiled from Textile Organon.

The production of manmade fibers in the U. S. in 1956 was about 71 million pounds less than in 1955. The decrease was caused by smaller rayon and acetate production, down about 113 million pounds. The production of the non-cellulosic manmade fibers increased by about 42 million pounds.

World production of rayon and acetate has increased steadily during the post World War II period in every year except 1952. Production in 1956 was about 5,215 million pounds. Since 1951 most of this increase has occurred in foreign countries. (See table 8.) In 1956 U. S. production accounted for about 22 percent of world production but in 1951 it had accounted for about 32 percent. The increase in foreign production from 1955 to 1956 was about 311 million pounds. However, the rate of increase in rayon and acetate production abroad has been declining over the past four years. In 1953 production increased over 1952 by about 512 million pounds. This rate declined in each successive year and by 1956 had declined to the 311 million pounds mentioned above.

Table 8.- World rayon and acetate production: United States and foreign countries, 1951-56

Year	United States		Foreign		Total
	Quantity	Percentage of:	Quantity	Percentage of:	Quantity
	: : Million : pounds	: : Percent :	: : Million : pounds	: : Percent :	: : Million : pounds
1951	: 1,294.2	32.3	: 2,716.3	67.7	: 4,010.5
1952	: 1,135.8	31.8	: 2,434.6	68.2	: 3,570.4
1953	: 1,196.9	28.9	: 2,946.0	71.1	: 4,142.9
1954	: 1,085.7	24.2	: 3,402.5	75.8	: 4,488.2
1955	: 1,260.7	25.1	: 3,756.0	74.9	: 5,016.7
1956	: 1,147.9	22.0	: 4,067.1	78.0	: 5,215.0

Compiled from Textile Organon.

According to the Textile Organon prices for rayon staple fiber were reduced during the latter part of February and the first part of March. Prices for $1\frac{1}{2}$ denier rayon staple fiber were reduced from 31 and 32 cents a pound to 29 cents a pound by two large producers.

THE EXTRA-LONG STAPLE COTTON SITUATION

The U. S. supply of extra-long staple cotton declined during the 1956-57 marketing year after increasing for several years. At the same time, disappearance increased and the carryover on August 1, 1957 is expected to be less than 100,000 bales for the first time since 1953 and the smallest since 1952. Prices for American-Egyptian cotton have been competitive with prices for Karnak cotton (grown in Egypt) since the start of 1956. The consumption and export of domestically grown extra-long staple cotton in 1956-57 are larger than at any time since records began in 1919.

The supply of extra-long staple cotton in the U. S. during the 1956-57 marketing year is estimated at about 237,300 running bales. This compares with approximately 303,500 bales in 1955-56 and is the first decline in supply since the 1951-52 season. (See table 16.) The supply of extra-long staple cotton in 1956-57 includes a starting carryover of 128,200 running bales, a crop of 49,053 running bales and estimated imports of about 60,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

Table 9.- Carryover of extra-long staple cotton:
by growths, U. S. 1950 to 1956

Year beginning August 1	American Egyptian	Sea Island	Egyptian	Peruvian	Total
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
1950	2.8	0.6	58.5	3.2	65.0
1951	21.3	.8	56.1	4.2	82.4
1952	10.3	.5	33.1	4.0	47.9
1953	31.9	.5	58.1	3.4	93.9
1954	102.7	.6	52.9	2.2	158.4
1955	139.9	<u>1/</u>	30.9	5.3	176.1
1956 <u>2/</u>	106.9	<u>1/</u>	14.2	7.1	128.2

1/ Not available. 2/ Preliminary.

Estimated imports in 1956-57 of about 60,000 bales compare with imports of about 85,900 bales in 1955-56 and the import quota of 95,118 bales of 500 pounds each. The decline in imports is being caused by the restricted supply of extra-long staple cotton available from Egypt and the competitive pricing of American-Egyptian cotton discussed below.

Imports of all extra-long staple cotton into the U. S. from August 1, 1956 through January 1957 totaled 27,408 bales. In the same period a year earlier imports were 51,039 bales. Preliminary information indicates imports through March 2, 1957 of about 33,400 bales. (See table 10.)

Table 10.- U. S. cotton imports: From Egypt and Peru,
August through January, 1953-54 to 1956-57

Year beginning August 1	Egypt	Peru	Total
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
1953	38,933	7,311	46,244
1954	23,075	16,287	39,362
1955	32,648	18,391	51,039
1956	19,189	5,811	1/25,000

1/ Does not include imports of 2,376 bales of long staple cotton from Mexico and 32 bales from the United Kingdom.

The production of extra-long staple cotton in the foreign free world in 1956-57 is estimated at about 1,217,000 bales. This compares with 1,060,000 and 972,000 bales in 1955-56 and 1954-55. About 617,000 bales of the 1956-57 total are being produced in Egypt. Close to 50 percent of Egypt's total exports of this type of cotton from August 1 through December 1956 was shipped to Iron Curtain countries. In 1955-56 Egypt shipped about 40 percent of her total exports of extra-long staple cotton to Iron Curtain countries. Furthermore, stocks of extra-long staple cotton in the foreign free world at the start of the 1956-57 marketing year were smaller than they were a year earlier. Despite a production increase of about 47,000 bales of cotton in the foreign free world, the supply of such cotton available for foreign free world use is diminishing.

Disappearance of extra-long staple cotton in the U. S. in 1956-57 is estimated at about 170,000 bales, the largest since the 1929-30 marketing year. The total for the current season compares with disappearance in 1955-56 of about 143,000 bales. Although the estimate of domestic mill consumption of extra-long staple cotton is down from 1955-56, exports are expected to increase sharply. They are expected to be the largest since records began in 1911. (See table 16.)

Exports of American-Egyptian cotton during the current season are estimated at about 60,000 bales. This compares with 20,300 in 1955, which was the previous record high. U. S. exports are increasing because of the reduced supply of extra-long staple cotton available in the foreign free world and the competitive pricing of American-Egyptian cotton explained below.

Domestic mill consumption of extra-long staple cotton in the U. S. during the 1956-57 season is expected to decline from the 123,000 bales consumed in 1955-56 to about 110,000 bales. Despite the decline in the consumption of all extra-long staple cotton, the consumption of American-Egyptian cotton is expected to increase. In 1955-56 about 30,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton were consumed in the U. S. This comprised about 24 percent of all extra-long staple cotton consumed. During the current season expected consumption of American-Egyptian cotton is about 70,000 bales, or about 63 percent of the total for extra-long staple cotton consumption. From August 1, 1956 through February 1957, approximately 41,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton were consumed by domestic mills. The consumption of all extra-long staple cotton during this period was about 65,000 bales.

Table 11.- Extra-long staple cotton consumption by growth,
U. S., 1950-51 to date

Year	American-Egyptian		Egyptian		Peruvian		Sea Island		Total
beginning:	Quan-	Percent-	Quan-	Percent-	Quan-	Percent-	Quan-	Percent-	Total
August 1	tity	age of	tity	age of	tity	age of	tity	age of	
	: total	: total	: total	: total	: total	: total	: total	: total	
	:1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000
	:bales	Pct.	bales	Pct.	bales	Pct.	bales	Pct.	bales
1950	: 34.5	22.4	102.7	66.6	16.0	10.4	0.9	0.6	154.1
1951	: 24.4	31.0	45.1	57.3	8.3	10.6	.9	1.1	78.7
1952	: 10.5	10.2	76.4	74.2	15.0	14.5	1.1	1.1	103.0
1953	: 6.1	6.1	80.1	79.5	14.0	13.9	.5	.5	100.7
1954	: 8.4	7.6	85.5	77.0	17.1	15.4	1/		111.0
1955	: 30.0	24.4	70.3	57.2	22.7	18.4	1/		123.0
Aug. 1, 1956:									
thru Feb.									
1957	: 40.9	62.8	15.0	23.1	9.2	14.1	1/		65.1

1/ Data not available

The increased mill consumption of American-Egyptian cotton probably is attributable to the reduced supply of Egyptian cotton and the competitive pricing of American-Egyptian cotton. The improved qualities of the Pima S-1 variety of American-Egyptian cotton, which has become available in commercial quantities during the past two years, have also helped to increase consumption.

The price for American-Egyptian cotton, landed New England, grade number 3, 1-7/16 inches in staple length in February was 72.00 cents per pound. This compares with 77.25 cents for Karnak, fully good to extra landed New England. This price relationship has prevailed generally since January 1956. Although the prices for both Karnak and American-Egyptian cotton have fluctuated over this period, American-Egyptian cotton generally has been a little lower. The competitive pricing of American-Egyptian cotton since January 1956 reflects the reduction of the price support level to 75 percent of parity for the 1955 crop of extra-long staple cotton. The price support for the 1956 crop was also held at 75 percent of parity, or an average support level of 56.62 cents per pound for the entire extra-long staple crop. Bills have been introduced in the Congress to fix the support level for extra-long staple cotton at 75 percent of parity. Under legislation now in effect, the price support level for extra-long staple cotton varies between 75 and 90 percent of parity depending upon the relation between supply and disappearance.

If we deduct estimated disappearance from estimated supply for the 1956-57 season, the estimated carryover for August 1, 1957 is about 67,000 bales. This compares with approximately 128,000 bales in 1956 and will be the smallest carryover since the 47,900 bales on August 1, 1952.

The data discussed above do not include figures for extra-long staple cotton held in the national stockpile. On March 18 the General Services Administration announced that it had been authorized "to draw up a plan for the disposition of the supply of extra-long staple cotton now being held in the national stockpile." The announcement stated that the Departments of Agriculture, State, and Commerce will be consulted in developing a plan of disposition which will be submitted to the Congress for approval. Resolutions to release 50,000 bales of extra-long staple cotton from the national stockpile for immediate use also have been introduced in the Congress. The supply for unrestricted use in the 1957-58 and subsequent marketing years could be affected by the disposition plans for the extra-long staple cotton held in the national stockpile.

:
:
:
: The next issue of the Cotton Situation is :
:
: scheduled for release on June 4, 1957 :
:
:

<u>Table Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
	Cotton Situation at a glance	2
1.	Supply and distribution of cotton: Foreign free world, 1952-53 through 1956-57	7
2.	Cotton products export program: Classes of cotton products and equalization payments, August 1956 - February 1957	8
3.	Programs of the U. S. Government for financing the export of cotton, fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955 and 1956	9
4.	Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes and CCC minimum sales prices at average location in the United States, December 1956, January and February 1957	10
5.	Differences between prices for American upland cotton and prices for foreign cotton .	11
6.	Acreage reserved for 1957 sign-up as of March 15, 1957	13
7.	Manmade fibers: Production, United States, 1951-56	15
8.	World rayon and acetate production: United States and foreign countries, 1951-56 ...	16
9.	Carryover of extra-long staple cotton: By growths, United States, 1950 to 1956	17
10.	United States cotton imports: From Egypt and Peru, August through January, 1953-54 to 1956-57	17
11.	Extra-long staple cotton consumption by growth, United States, 1950-51 to date	20
12.	Cotton, wool, rayon and acetate, other synthetics, flax and silk: Total and per capita mill consumption, United States, 1920 to date	22
13.	CCC stocks of cotton, United States, 1956-57	23
14.	Cotton ginned: United States, crops of 1954, 1955 and 1956	24
15.	All kinds of cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date	25
16.	Extra-long staple cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date	25
17.	Cotton other than extra-long staple: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date	25
18.	Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, December 1956, and January 1957	26

Table 12.- Cotton, wool, rayon and acetate, other synthetics, flax and silk: Total and per capita mill consumption, United States, 1920 to date

Year begin- ning Jan. 1	Cotton 2/				Wool 3/				Rayon and acetate 4/				Other synthetics 5/				Flax 6/				Silk 7/			
	Population: July 1 1/	Total lb.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: lb.	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: lb.
1920	106.5	2,822.8	88.3	26.5	314.2	9.8	0.3	8.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.3	0.4	0.1	38.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	3,197.8	30.0	1.7	0.5	3,024.4	27.9
1921	108.5	2,600.6	86.0	24.0	343.4	11.4	0.6	19.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.8	0.3	0.1	51.8	0.3	1.7	0.5	3,412.8	31.0	1.7	0.5	3,412.8	31.0
1922	110.1	2,911.3	85.3	26.4	406.5	11.9	0.7	25.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.2	0.4	0.1	57.8	0.4	1.7	0.5	3,654.7	32.6	1.7	0.5	3,654.7	32.6
1923	112.0	3,122.6	85.4	27.9	422.4	11.6	0.9	32.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	15.4	0.4	0.1	61.5	0.4	1.7	0.5	3,654.7	32.6	1.7	0.5	3,654.7	32.6
1924	114.1	2,636.5	85.3	23.1	342.2	11.1	1.4	42.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	8.5	0.3	0.1	59.6	0.3	1.9	0.5	3,089.2	27.1	1.9	0.5	3,089.2	27.1
1925	115.8	3,075.3	86.1	26.6	349.9	9.8	1.6	58.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	12.6	0.4	0.1	76.0	0.4	2.1	0.7	3,572.2	30.8	2.1	0.7	3,572.2	30.8
1926	117.4	3,213.5	86.6	27.4	342.7	9.3	1.6	60.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	16.2	0.4	0.1	76.9	0.4	2.1	0.7	3,710.2	31.6	2.1	0.7	3,710.2	31.6
1927	119.0	3,590.1	86.7	30.2	354.1	8.6	2.4	100.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	11.4	0.3	0.1	85.0	0.3	2.0	0.7	4,140.7	34.8	2.0	0.7	4,140.7	34.8
1928	120.5	3,187.0	85.6	26.4	333.2	9.0	2.8	100.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	13.6	0.4	0.1	87.2	0.4	2.3	0.7	3,721.5	30.9	2.3	0.7	3,721.5	30.9
1929	121.8	3,425.3	84.8	28.1	368.1	9.1	3.0	133.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	14.0	0.4	0.1	96.8	0.4	2.4	0.8	4,037.6	33.1	2.4	0.8	4,037.6	33.1
1930	123.1	2,616.6	84.5	21.3	263.2	8.5	2.1	119.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.6	0.5	0.1	80.6	0.5	2.6	0.7	3,095.3	25.1	2.6	0.7	3,095.3	25.1
1931	124.0	2,654.9	82.5	21.4	311.0	9.7	2.5	159.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	7.2	0.2	0.1	87.5	0.2	2.7	0.6	3,222.0	26.0	2.7	0.6	3,222.0	26.0
1932	124.8	2,463.7	84.0	19.7	230.1	7.8	1.8	155.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.8	0.3	0.1	74.8	0.3	2.6	0.6	2,931.8	23.5	2.6	0.6	2,931.8	23.5
1933	125.6	3,050.7	83.2	24.3	317.1	8.7	2.5	217.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.2	0.3	0.1	70.4	0.3	1.9	0.6	3,665.7	29.2	1.9	0.6	3,665.7	29.2
1934	126.4	2,659.5	84.2	21.0	229.7	7.3	1.8	196.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	10.9	0.3	0.1	60.4	0.3	1.9	0.5	3,157.4	25.0	1.9	0.5	3,157.4	25.0
1935	127.2	2,755.4	78.3	21.7	417.5	11.9	7.4	259.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.6	0.3	0.1	72.4	0.3	2.1	0.6	3,517.1	27.6	2.1	0.6	3,517.1	27.6
1936	128.1	3,471.4	81.1	27.1	406.1	9.5	3.2	322.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	13.1	0.3	0.1	67.5	0.3	1.6	0.5	4,280.5	33.4	1.6	0.5	4,280.5	33.4
1937	128.8	3,646.6	82.7	28.3	380.8	8.6	3.0	304.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	14.2	0.3	0.1	64.2	0.3	1.5	0.5	4,410.6	34.2	1.5	0.5	4,410.6	34.2
1938	129.8	2,918.3	81.2	22.5	284.5	7.9	2.2	329.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.9	0.1	0.1	57.1	0.1	1.6	0.4	3,593.2	27.7	1.6	0.4	3,593.2	27.7
1939	130.9	3,628.6	79.7	27.7	396.5	8.7	3.0	458.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	14.4	0.3	0.1	55.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	4,553.7	34.8	1.2	0.4	4,553.7	34.8
1940	132.1	3,959.1	80.6	30.0	407.9	8.3	3.1	482.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	12.1	0.2	0.1	47.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	4,913.2	37.2	1.0	0.4	4,913.2	37.2
1941	133.4	5,192.1	80.1	38.9	648.0	10.1	4.9	591.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	11.5	0.3	0.1	25.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	6,478.7	48.6	0.4	0.2	6,478.7	48.6
1942	134.9	5,633.1	81.7	41.8	603.6	8.7	4.5	620.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	23.1	0.3	0.2	23.0	0.3	10/	9/	6,903.8	51.2	10/	9/	6,903.8	51.2
1943	136.7	5,270.6	79.7	38.6	636.2	9.6	4.7	656.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	35.3	0.6	0.3	13.6	0.6	10/	9/	6,611.8	48.4	10/	9/	6,611.8	48.4
1944	138.4	4,790.4	77.6	34.6	622.8	10.1	4.5	704.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	45.8	0.7	0.3	9.5	0.7	10/	9/	6,173.3	44.6	10/	9/	6,173.3	44.6
1945	139.9	4,515.8	75.4	32.3	645.1	10.8	4.6	769.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	49.8	0.8	0.4	7.4	0.8	10/	9/	5,989.0	42.8	10/	9/	5,989.0	42.8
1946	141.4	4,809.1	74.0	34.0	737.5	11.3	5.2	875.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	53.2	0.8	0.4	12.6	0.8	10/	9/	6,501.6	46.0	10/	9/	6,501.6	46.0
1947	144.1	4,665.6	72.7	32.4	698.2	10.9	4.8	987.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	51.4	0.8	0.4	8.8	0.8	10/	9/	6,415.1	44.5	10/	9/	6,415.1	44.5
1948	146.6	4,463.5	69.8	30.4	693.1	10.9	4.7	1,149.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	71.6	1.1	0.5	5.5	1.1	10/	9/	6,390.7	43.6	10/	9/	6,390.7	43.6
1949	149.2	3,839.1	70.6	25.7	500.4	9.2	3.4	993.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	92.8	1.7	0.6	6.1	1.7	10/	9/	5,435.9	36.4	10/	9/	5,435.9	36.4
1950	151.7	4,682.7	68.5	30.9	634.8	9.3	4.2	1,351.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	140.5	2.1	0.9	10.9	2.1	10/	9/	5,989.0	42.8	10/	9/	5,989.0	42.8
1951	154.4	4,868.6	71.1	31.5	484.1	7.1	3.1	1,276.6	18.6	8.3	8.3	195.5	2.9	1.3	11.1	2.9	10/	9/	6,843.1	45.0	10/	9/	6,843.1	45.0
1952	157.0	4,470.9	69.6	28.5	466.4	7.2	3.0	1,215.5	18.9	7.7	7.7	249.1	4.0	1.6	6.7	4.0	10/	9/	6,421.2	40.9	10/	9/	6,421.2	40.9
1953	159.6	4,456.1	69.0	27.9	493.9	7.6	3.1	1,223.0	18.9	7.7	7.7	279.6	4.3	1.8	7.6	4.3	10/	9/	6,468.0	40.5	10/	9/	6,468.0	40.5
1954	162.4	4,127.3	68.8	25.4	380.8	6.3	2.3	1,154.8	19.2	7.1	7.1	328.7	5.5	2.0	7.0	5.5	10/	9/	6,006.9	37.0	10/	9/	6,006.9	37.0
1955 12/	165.3	4,382.4	65.7	26.5	413.8	6.2	2.5	1,419.2	21.3	8.6	8.6	432.1	6.5	2.6	8.0	6.5	10/	9/	6,666.5	40.3	10/	9/	6,666.5	40.3
1956 12/	168.1	4,368.2	67.1	26.0	439.4	6.8	2.6	1,201.1	18.4	7.1	7.1	482.9	7.4	2.9	8.0	7.4	10/	9/	6,512.1	38.7	10/	9/	6,512.1	38.7

1/ Bureau of the Census. Population of continental United States as of July 1, including armed forces overseas. 2/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census. For American cotton, tare of 22 pounds was deducted from the gross weight of bale produced through 1923; since 1924 the tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted, for foreign cotton 3 percent (15 pounds) was deducted. Since 1950 data have been adjusted to year ended Dec. 31. 3/ Includes apparel and carpet wool on a scored basis. Since 1920 data were from Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau Incorporated. Includes filament and staple fibers. Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption. 5/ Textile Organon. Nylon, orlon, glass fiber, etc. United States production less exports plus imports for consumption. 6/ Flax. Imports and estimated production. Bureau of the Census and Plant Industry through 1948. Since 1949 production is estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Portland, Oregon office. Imports only since the 1953 season. 7/ Bureau of the Census. Net imports through 1933. Since 1934 imports for consumption. 8/ Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of fibers. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 12/ Preliminary.

Table 13.-- CCC stocks of cotton, United States, 1956-57

Date	Total	Owned		Collateral on		Total	Secretary's account	Owned	Collateral on		Total
		2/	bales	1955	1956				1955	1956	
1956		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
July 27	9,876			6,053	---	9,833	17	22	4	---	43
Aug. 3	9,875	3,780		6,052	1	9,833	17	21	4	---	42
Aug. 10	9,761	3,662		6,051	6	9,719	17	21	4	---	42
Aug. 17	9,786	3,662		6,051	31	9,744	17	21	4	---	42
Aug. 24	9,668	3,504		6,051	71	9,626	17	21	4	---	42
Aug. 31	9,729	3,504		6,050	134	9,688	17	20	4	---	41
Sept. 7	9,804	3,505		6,050	209	9,764	17	19	4	---	40
Sept. 14	9,725	3,306		6,049	332	9,687	16	18	4	---	38
Sept. 21	9,883	3,315		6,048	484	9,847	15	18	3	---	36
Sept. 28	9,718	2,986		6,048	656	9,690	9	16	3	---	28
Oct. 5	9,902	2,986		6,045	850	9,881	8	10	3	---	21
Oct. 12	9,787	2,635		6,044	1,098	9,777	4	3	3	---	10
Oct. 19	9,549	2,168		6,042	1,329	9,539	4	3	3	---	10
Oct. 26	9,830	2,167		6,042	1,613	9,822	3	2	3	---	8
Nov. 2	9,522	1,571		6,039	1,904	9,514	3	2	3	---	8
Nov. 9	9,834	1,571		6,038	2,219	9,828	2	1	3	---	6
Nov. 16	10,104	1,571		6,038	2,489	10,098	2	1	3	---	6
Nov. 23	9,878	1,147		6,037	2,689	9,873	1	1	3	---	5
Nov. 30	10,062	1,147		6,037	2,874	10,058	1	1	2	---	4
Dec. 7	9,827	732		6,037	3,054	9,823	1	1	2	---	4
Dec. 14	10,010	732		6,037	3,237	10,006	1	1	2	---	4
Dec. 21	10,098	617		6,036	3,441	10,094	1	1	2	5/	4
Dec. 28	10,215	617		6,036	3,558	10,211	1	1	2	5/	4
1957											
Jan. 4	10,285	6,602		6/	3,679	10,281	1	3	6/	5/	4
Jan. 11	10,441	6,559			3,878	10,437	1	3		5/	4
Jan. 18	10,582	6,559			4,019	10,578	1	3		5/	4
Jan. 25	10,584	6,515			4,065	10,580	1	3		5/	4
Feb. 1	10,622	3/6,521			4,098	10,619	1	3/2		5/	3
Feb. 8	10,590	6,474			4,114	10,588	1	1		5/	2
Feb. 15	10,563	6,453			4,108	10,561	1	1		5/	2
Feb. 21	10,558	6,453			4,102	10,555	1	1		1	3
Mar. 1	10,558	6,453			4,102	10,555	1	1		1	3
Mar. 8	10,544	6,437			4,104	10,541	1	1		1	3
Mar. 15	10,538	6,437			4,098	10,535	1	1		1	3

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sealand, and Sea Island. 2/ Includes "set-aside." 3/ Inventory adjustment. 4/ Reflects sale of 208,484 bales, and upward inventory adjustment of 9,807 bales. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Acquired by CCC on December 31, 1956 and included under owned.

Table 14.- Cotton ginned: United States, crops of
1954, 1955 and 1956

State	1954 <u>1/</u>	1955 <u>1/</u>	1956 <u>1/ 2/</u>	1954 <u>1/</u>	1955 <u>1/</u>	1956 <u>1/ 2/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	running	running	running	bales	bales	bales
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>500 lb.</u>	<u>500 lb.</u>	<u>500 lb.</u>
United States	13,619	14,542	13,150	13,697	14,721	13,309
Alabama	739	1,038	746	740	1,059	758
Arizona	900	724	823	908	726	824
Arkansas	1,347	1,651	1,399	1,357	1,668	1,433
California	1,512	1,221	1,466	1,494	1,210	1,453
Florida	17	15	9	16	15	9
Georgia	615	694	579	611	700	578
Illinois	3	2	3	3	2	3
Kentucky	8	8	8	8	7	8
Louisiana	562	572	570	573	584	583
Mississippi	1,564	1,996	1,577	1,570	2,021	1,609
Missouri	456	420	447	446	405	444
New Mexico	296	248	283	300	250	286
North Carolina	385	360	366	368	355	361
Oklahoma	289	448	260	289	457	258
South Carolina	521	566	522	498	570	513
Tennessee	534	613	527	548	620	547
Texas	3,863	3,957	3,555	3,960	4,060	3,631
Virginia	10	11	11	10	11	11

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

2/ Preliminary.

Includes 404,845 bales of the crop of 1956 ginned prior to August 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1955-56, compared with 313,958 and 388,229 bales of the crops of 1955 and 1954.

The statistics in this report for 1956 are subject to revision. Included in the total for 1956 are 6,343 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass compared with 3,344 for 1955; American-Egyptian bales 49,053 for 1956; 41,516 for 1955; and 40,919 for 1954.

The average gross weight per bale for the crop, excluding linters, is 506.0 pounds for 1956; 506.1 for 1955; and 502.9 for 1954. The number of gineries operated for the crop of 1956 is 6,662 compared with 6,929 for 1955 and 7,070 for 1954.

Bureau of the Census, report March 20, 1957.

Table 15.- All kinds of cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply					Distribution			
	Carryover beginning of season	Production 1/	Imports	City crop	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average									
1935-39	8,336.4	12,711.0	170.6	---	21,278.0	6,938.2	5,297.4	56.8	12,292.4
Average									
1945-49	5,877.4	11,905.5	251.7	23.0	18,057.6	9,037.7	3,927.4	33.6	12,998.7
1950	6,846.1	9,850.7	188.8	28.0	16,913.6	3/ 10,509.4	4,107.7	27.0	14,644.1
1951	2,277.9	15,028.7	72.2	40.0	17,418.8	3/ 9,196.0	5,514.8	35.0	14,745.8
1952	2,789.4	15,124.1	193.2	42.0	18,148.7	3/ 9,461.2	3,048.2	50.0	12,559.4
1953	5,604.8	16,359.5	141.6	43.0	22,148.9	8,576.2	3,760.5	75.0	12,411.7
1954	9,727.9	13,544.1	146.3	46.0	23,464.3	8,841.5	3,445.5	60.0	12,347.0
1955	11,205.4	14,632.9	136.6	47.0	26,021.9	3/ 9,209.6	2,214.6	---	11,424.2
1956 4/	14,528.8	13,150.3	100.0	---	27,779.1	8,750.0	7,000.0	---	15,750.0
1957 4/	12,029.1								

1/ Includes in-season ginnings. 2/ Running bales except imports which are in bales of 500 pounds. 3/ Adjusted to calendar year. 4/ Preliminary, partially estimated.

Table 16.- Extra-long staple cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49, and 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution		
	Carryover beginning of season	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average							
1935-39	48.2	21.0	61.4	130.6	80.0	0.2	80.2
Average							
1945-49	62.9	3.0	129.8	195.7	124.4	.7	125.1
1950	65.0	62.2	120.8	248.0	154.1	3/	154.1
1951	82.4	46.0	46.1	174.5	78.7	3/	78.7
1952	47.9	93.5	132.5	273.9	103.0	3/	103.0
1953	93.9	64.5	92.1	250.5	100.7	3/	100.7
1954	158.4	40.9	98.4	297.7	111.2	0.4	111.6
1955	176.1	41.5	85.9	303.5	123.0	20.3	143.3
1956 4/	128.2	49.1	60.0	237.3	110.0	60.0	170.0
1957 4/	67.3						

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sea Island, Egyptian and Peruvian. 2/ American Egyptian and Sea Island in running bales, foreign in bales of 500 pounds. 3/ Less than 50 bales. 4/ Preliminary, partially estimated.

Table 17.- Cotton other than extra-long staple: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply					Distribution			
	Carryover beginning of season	Production	Imports	City crop	Total	Mill Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average									
1935-39	8,288.2	12,750.0	109.2	---	21,147.4	6,858.2	5,297.2	56.8	12,212.2
Average									
1945-49	5,814.5	11,902.5	121.9	23.0	17,861.5	8,913.3	3,926.7	33.6	12,873.6
1950	6,781.1	9,788.5	68.0	28.0	16,665.6	10,355.3	4,107.7	27.0	14,490.0
1951	2,195.5	14,982.7	26.1	40.0	17,244.3	9,117.3	5,514.8	35.0	14,667.1
1952	2,741.5	15,030.6	60.7	42.0	17,874.8	9,358.2	3,048.2	50.0	12,456.4
1953	5,510.9	16,295.0	49.5	43.0	21,898.4	8,475.5	3,760.5	75.0	12,311.0
1954	9,569.5	13,503.2	47.9	46.0	23,166.6	8,730.3	3,445.1	60.0	12,235.4
1955	11,028.1	14,591.4	50.7	47.0	25,718.4	9,086.6	2,194.3	---	11,280.9
1956 3/	14,400.6	13,101.2	40.0	---	27,541.8	8,640.0	6,940.0	---	15,580.0
1957 3/	11,961.8								

1/ Difference between data in two preceding tables. 2/ Running bales except foreign which is in 500 pound bales. 3/ Preliminary, partially estimated.

Table 18.- Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, December 1956 and January 1957

Country of destination	December 1956				January 1957			
	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	500 pound bales 3/	500 pound bales 3/	500 pound bales 3/	500 pound bales 3/
Europe								
United Kingdom	18,321	98,501	31,168	147,990	22,798	77,130	33,541	133,469
Austria	2,846	2,463	44	5,353	1,634	2,695	662	4,991
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,427	42,192	5,186	49,805	1,891	33,129	4,771	39,790
Denmark	500	4,047	205	4,752	106	1,151	208	1,465
Eire	0	90	119	209	0	309	0	309
Finland	0	3,359	0	3,359	0	2,343	0	2,343
France	9,780	18,354	2,286	30,420	10,299	18,050	2,358	30,706
Germany (West)	28,549	118,111	6,028	152,688	15,791	87,056	3,842	106,689
Italy	3,708	31,696	5,434	40,838	5,071	29,516	5,640	40,228
Netherlands	12,936	28,387	1,632	42,955	11,265	23,466	3,799	38,530
Norway	300	2,046	0	2,346	157	2,188	735	3,080
Portugal	366	5,444	164	5,974	53	14,877	1,925	16,855
Spain	13,600	33,346	1,783	48,729	14,718	6,729	1,017	22,464
Sweden	977	13,552	1,695	16,224	49	23,455	3,088	26,592
Switzerland	6,576	15,024	1,524	23,124	2,604	11,428	640	14,671
Trieste	0	198	107	305	106	414	0	520
Yugoslavia	321	0	0	321	261	0	0	261
Other	0	600	1,670	2,270	0	490	625	1,115
Total Europe	101,207	417,410	59,045	577,662	86,802	334,425	62,851	484,078
Other Countries:								
Canada	1,900	29,114	4,752	35,766	1,785	22,252	2,476	26,513
Colombia	0	958	0	958	0	2,453	0	2,453
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	740	1,609	0	2,349	2,040	4,555	0	6,595
India	26,846	1,841	0	28,687	65,390	549	0	65,938
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	205
Indonesia	0	1,192	1,230	2,422	0	857	0	857
Korea	98	4,638	27,204	31,940	99	808	9,866	10,774
Hong Kong	720	1,495	10,583	12,798	530	937	4,652	6,119
Taiwan	1,515	1,244	14,889	17,648	3,247	2,364	9,123	14,734
Japan	12,237	117,509	65,070	194,816	3,302	130,411	47,333	181,045
Australia	520	9,340	1,200	11,060	210	7,858	0	8,068
French Morocco	0	1,052	633	1,685	0	0	80	80
Union of South Africa	455	2,814	601	3,870	0	783	662	1,445
Other	2,485	12,938	1,996	17,419	449	8,905	1,167	10,520
World total	148,723	603,154	187,203	939,080	164,060	517,155	138,210	819,424

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island cotton.

2/ Totals were made before data were rounded.

3/ Data in running bales not available. Data shown are in 500 pound gross weight bales.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C .

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication,
check here ☐ return this sheet,
and your name will be dropped from
the mailing list.

If your address should be changed,
write the new address on this sheet
and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)
Agricultural Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

:
: Statistics on Cotton and Related Data 1920-56, Statistical:
: :
: Bulletin No. 99, Revised February 1957, is now available. :
: :
: Single copies may be ordered from the Office of Informa- :
: :
: tion, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.:
: :
: Additional copies may be purchased from the Superintendent:
: :
: of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, :
: :
: D. C., at 50 cents per copy. :
: